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Every few years he calls attention, in an elaborate essay, to some field of work—general ideas, affective memory, creative imagination, the passions—that has so far been neglected, whether by the descriptive or by the experimental school. The combination of a strong systematic bent with a high degree of literary skill makes this series of books doubly valuable; they are found readable by the general educated public, and they offer to the psychologist, without pretence of finality, a conspectus of fact and opinion gleaned from scattered sources and arranged on a workable plan. Mr. Baron's translation is, therefore, most welcome; we may safely predict that one of its results will be the carrying of various part-problems of imagination into the laboratories. The translation itself, while by no means sympathetic, appears to be accurate. The proof-reading of the book has been very carelessly done.

P. E. WINTER.

Text Book of Psychiatry, a psychological study of insanity, by DR. E. MENDEL. Authorized Translation. Edited and enlarged by Wm. C. Krauss. F. A. Davis, Philadelphia, 1907. pp. 311.

The psychiatric clinic is now obligatory to medical students in most countries and schools, and in Berlin since 1901 has been a topic on which all doctors must be examined. There are of course very many excellent texts on the subject in German, but the author here tries to present it in a general perspective to enable students to fill up the gaps in the clinic and to reduce all to its proper time and place. The author himself stands in the front rank of German men of science and for thirty years has been a leader in Germany and also distinguished by his hospitality to Americans. The plan of the book represents Mendel's latest views of classification. Under general symptomatology he discusses disturbances of sensation, of thought, memory, feeling, judgment, conscious action, including speech, and has a pregnant chapter on physiological disturbances in the condition of the body, including physical degeneracy, motility, reflections, basal motor nerves and internal organs. Under etiology, a chapter on statistics discusses the factors favoring breaking out of disease, such as puberty, climacteric and old age. Direct causes are classified as psychic, somatic and mixed. Outbreaks may be transitory, acute, or chronic. There are sections on pathological anatomy, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. Then he discusses special psychiatry, imbecility, idiocy and psychosis, hallucination, mania, melancholia, circular psychosis, acute dementia, psychosis from central neuroses such as epilepsy, hysteria and chorea, with a special section on intoxication. Then follows an account of the psychosis due to thyroid trouble, to poisons from without, to organic and inorganic poisons. Under organic psychosis he discusses diffused diseases of the cortex including progressive paralysis, senile dementia, arterial sclerotic psychosis and apoplexy. The work ends with instructions for examining a person mentally diseased and for rendering an opinion.

Psychology Applied to Medicine, an introductory study, by DAVID W. WELLS. Davis, Philadelphia, 1907. pp. 141.

The author thinks the proposition "*all* disease is mental" seems so absurd to the medically trained man that he is apt to ignore the fact that some disease is mental. He advocates psycho-therapeutics, including hypnotism in special cases. Indeed, this mode of cure began with Edward the Confessor, in the eleventh century, who cured the king's evil. The author repudiates Mrs. Eddy, metaphysical healers and theosophists, agrees with Wetterstrand that there is no better cure for insomnia than hypnosis and that special soporifics are injurious. He believes that sometimes hypnosis helps neuralgia, stam-

mering and the cigarette habit. Physicians like J. J. Putnam who is treating hysteria by Freud's psycho-analytic method, Quackenbos of New York, Dubois of Berne, the author of the very notable "Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," and the general use of placebos, the growing view that drug therapeutics, which requires only the writing of prescriptions as the easiest thing, often leads directly to patent medicines, the patient seeking to avoid the middleman and get the goods direct (the physician being only a middleman for the drug maker): all these show the tendency which this book also exemplifies. The writer believes that the psychic element is present in all therapeutics, in surgery, electro-therapy, massage, that in quack medicines it is often not a drug but this element that cures, and that the same is true to some extent with prescriptions of regular physicians. We must not shut our eyes to the real value of this element because it has been abused by Christian Science.

The Influence of the Mind upon the Body, by PAUL DUBOIS. Translated from the fifth French edition by L. B. Gallatin. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, 1906. pp. 63.

The dependence of the soul upon the body commences in the cradle and finishes only with the grave. This volume does not deal with the speculative or the philosophical aspects of the subject, but rather with those that are moral and therapeutic. The object of culture is to subdue the body till it becomes a perfect servant of the soul. Self-control begins in the domination of the body by the soul. There are no imaginary sick people, but all suffer and therefore all are worthy of compassion and in need of cure. Exaggerated emotionalism is one of the most common diseases of modern life and nothing is more contagious than nervous affections. Many of these arise under the influence of real, and others from an imaginary, fatigue. The best cure is in the domain of higher morality, which does have remarkable power to steady the whole personality. We must have some kind of religion and philosophy and live up to it, and our philosophy must include some method or cure of anxiety.

A Treatise on the Motor Apparatus of the Eyes, embracing an exposition of the Anomalies of the Ocular Adjustments and their Treatment, with the Anatomy and Physiology of the Muscles and their Accessories, by GEORGE T. STEVENS, M. D., Ph. D. Philadelphia, F. A. Davis Co., 1906. pp. xiv, 496; 184 illustrations, some in colors and many original.

This work, by one of the leaders among American ophthalmologists, is in reality a sequel to the same author's earlier work on Functional Nervous Diseases, published in 1884, in which was first emphasized the causal connection of motor anomalies of the eyes with many functional nervous troubles. The present work gathers up the results of many papers published in the intervening years in the *Archives of Ophthalmology* and the *Annals d' Oculistique*, and gives them here again in connection with brief statements of current knowledge with reference to the anatomy of the eye muscles and adjacent parts, and with reference to paralytic and obstructive troubles of the same organs.

The work opens with an historical sketch of strabismus and heterophoria. Part I follows with nearly sixty pages upon structural relations, including a section on comparative anatomy. Part II deals in about twice as many pages with the physiology of the eye muscles and their functions. The longest section is Part III, devoted to anomalous conditions of the eye-muscles not dependent upon disease. It is these which are the fruitful source of nervous troubles.